- (c) Approval document. The responsible official must record approval of a new plan, plan amendment, or plan revision in a plan approval document, which must include:
- (1) The reasons for the approval of the plan, plan amendment, or plan revision;
- (2) Concurrence by the appropriate station director with any part of the plan applicable to any experimental forest in the plan area, in accord with §219.2(b)(3);
- (3) A statement of how the plan, plan amendment, or plan revision applies to approved projects and activities, in accord with §219.8;
- (4) Science documentation, in accord with §219.11; and
- (5) The effective date of the approval (\$219.14(a)).

If a plan approval document is, in whole or part, the culmination of an EA or EIS process, the plan approval document or pertinent part thereof, must be prepared in accord with Forest Service NEPA procedures.

§219.8 Application of a new plan, plan amendment, or plan revision.

- (a) Application of a new plan, plan amendment, or plan revision to existing authorizations and approved projects or activities. (1) The responsible official must include in any document approving a plan amendment or revision a description of the effects of the plan, plan amendments, or plan revision on existing occupancy and use authorized by permits, contracts, or other instruments carrying out approved projects and activities. If not expressly excepted, approved projects and activities must be consistent with applicable plan components, as provided in paragraph (e) of this section. Approved projects and activities are those for which a responsible official has signed a decision document.
- (2) Any modifications of such permits, contracts, or other instruments needed to make them consistent with applicable plan components as developed, amended, or revised are subject to valid existing rights. Such modifications should be made as soon as practicable following approval of a new plan, plan amendment, or plan revision.

- (b) Application of a new plan, plan amendment, or plan revision to authorizations and projects or activities subsequent to plan approval. Decisions approving projects and activities subsequent to approval of a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision must be consistent with the plan as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.
- (c) Application of a plan. Plan provisions remain in effect until the effective date of a new plan, plan amendment, or plan revision.
- (d) Effect of new information on projects or activities. Although new information will be considered in accord with agency NEPA procedures, nothing in this subpart requires automatic deferral, suspension, or modification of approved decisions in light of new information.
- (e) Ensuring project or activity consistency with plans. Projects and activities must be consistent with the applicable plan components. If an existing (paragraph (a) of this section) or proposed (paragraph (b) of this section) use, project, or activity is not consistent with the applicable plan components, the responsible official may take one of the following steps, subject to valid existing rights:
- (1) Modify the project or activity to make it consistent with the applicable plan components;
- (2) Reject the proposal or terminate the project or activity, subject to valid existing rights; or
- (3) Amend the plan contemporaneously with the approval of the project or activity so that it will be consistent with the plan as amended. The amendment may be limited to apply only to the project or activity.

§ 219.9 Public participation, collaboration, and notification.

The responsible official must use a collaborative and participatory approach to land management planning, in accord with this subpart and consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and policies, by engaging the skills and interests of appropriate combinations of Forest Service staff, consultants, contractors, other Federal agencies, federally recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, State or local governments, or other

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interested or affected communities, groups, or persons.

- (a) Providing opportunities for participation. The responsible official must provide opportunities for the public to collaborate and participate openly and meaningfully in the planning process, taking into account the discrete and diverse roles, jurisdictions, and responsibilities of interested and affected parties. Specifically, as part of plan development, plan amendment, and plan revision, the responsible official shall involve the public in developing and updating the comprehensive evaluation report, establishing the components of the plan, and designing the monitoring program. The responsible official has the discretion to determine the methods and timing of public involvement opportunities.
- (1) Engaging interested individuals and organizations. The responsible official must provide for and encourage collaboration and participation by interested individuals and organizations, including private landowners whose lands are in, adjacent to, or otherwise affected by future management actions in the plan area.
- (2) Engaging State and local governments and Federal agencies. The responsible official must provide opportunities for the coordination of Forest Service planning efforts undertaken in accord with this subpart with those of other resource management agencies. The responsible official also must meet with and provide early opportunities for other government agencies to be involved, to collaborate, and to participate in planning for NFS lands. The responsible official should seek assistance, where appropriate, from other State and local governments, Federal agencies, and scientific and academic institutions to help address management issues or opportunities.
- (3) Engaging Tribal governments and Alaska Native Corporations. The Forest Service recognizes the Federal Government's trust responsibility for federally recognized Indian Tribes. The responsible official must consult with, invite, and provide opportunities for any federally recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations that may be affected by the planning process to collaborate and participate. In

working with federally recognized Indian Tribes, the responsible official must honor the government-to-government relationship between Tribes and the Federal Government. The responsible official should seek assistance, where appropriate, from federally recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations to help address management issues or opportunities.

- (b) Public notification. The following public notification requirements apply to plan development, amendment, or revision, except when a plan amendment is approved contemporaneously with approval of a project or activity and the amendment applies only to the project or activity, in a way that 36 CFR part 215 or part 218, subpart A, applies:
- (1) When formal public notification is provided. Public notification must be provided at the following times:
- (i) Initiation of development of a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision
- (ii) Commencement of the 90-day comment period on a proposed plan, plan amendment, or plan revision
- (iii) Commencement of the 30-day objection period prior to approval of a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision
- (iv) Approval of a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision
- (v) Adjustment to conform to this subpart of a planning process for a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision initiated under the provisions of a previous planning regulation
- (2) How public notice is provided. Public notice must be provided in the following ways:
- (i) All required public notices applicable to a new plan, plan revision, or any ongoing plan revision as provided in §219.14(b) must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and newspaper(s) of record.
- (ii) Required notifications that are associated with a plan amendment or any ongoing plan amendment as provided in §219.14(b) and that apply to one plan must be published in the newspaper(s) of record. Required notifications that are associated with plan amendments and any ongoing plan amendments (as provided at §219.14(b)) and that apply to more than one plan must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

- (iii) Public notification of evaluation reports and monitoring program changes may be made in a way deemed appropriate by the responsible official.
- (3) Content of the public notice. Public notices must contain the following information:
- (i) Content of the public notice for initiating a plan development, plan amendment, or plan revision. The notice must inform the public of the documents available for review and how to obtain them: provide a summary of the need to develop a plan or change a plan; invite the public to comment on the need for change in a plan; identify any other need for change in a plan that they feel should be addressed during the planning process; provide an estimated schedule for the planning process, including the time available for comments; and inform the public how to submit comments.
- (ii) Content of the public notice for a proposed plan, plan amendment, or plan revision. The notice must inform the public of the availability of the proposed plan, plan amendment, or plan revision, including any relevant evaluation report; the commencement of the 90-day comment period; and the process for submitting comments.
- (iii) Content of the public notice for a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision before approval. The notice must inform the public of the availability of the plan, plan amendment, or plan revision; any relevant evaluation reports and the commencement of the 30-day objection period; and the process for objecting.
- (iv) Content of the public notice for approval of a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision. The notice must inform the public of the availability of the approved plan, plan amendment, or plan revision, the approval document, and the effective date of the approval (§219.14(a)).
- (v) Content of the public notice for an ongoing planning process. The notice must state whether or not a planning process initiated before April 21, 2008 (§219.14(b)) will be adjusted to conform to this subpart.

§219.10 Sustainability.

Sustainability, for any unit of the NFS, has three interrelated and inter-

- dependent elements: Social, economic, and ecological. A plan can contribute to sustainability by creating a framework to guide on-the-ground management of projects and activities; however, a plan by itself cannot ensure sustainability. Agency authorities, the nature of a plan, and the capabilities of the plan area are some of the factors that limit the extent to which a plan can contribute to achieving sustainability.
- (a) Sustaining social and economic systems. The overall goal of the social and economic elements of sustainability is to contribute to sustaining social and economic systems within the plan area. To understand the social and economic contributions that National Forest System lands presently make, and may make in the future, the responsible official, in accordance with §219.6, must evaluate relevant economic and social conditions and trends as appropriate during plan development, plan amendment, or plan revision.
- (b) Sustaining ecological systems. The overall goal of the ecological element of sustainability is to provide a framework to contribute to sustaining native ecological systems by providing appropriate ecological conditions to support diversity of native plant and animal species in the plan area. This will satisfy the statutory requirement to provide for diversity of plant and animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area in order to meet overall mulobjectives (16 U.S.C. tiple-use 1604(g)(3)(B)). Procedures developed pursuant to §219.1(c) for sustaining ecological systems must be consistent with the following:
- (1) Ecosystem diversity. Ecosystem diversity is the primary means by which a plan contributes to sustaining ecological systems. Plan components must establish a framework to provide the characteristics of ecosystem diversity in the plan area.
- (2) Species diversity. If the responsible official determines that provisions in plan components, in addition to those required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section, are needed to provide appropriate ecological conditions for specific threatened and endangered species,